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Canada. Industrial and International Relations, Select Standing Committee on, 1931

SESSION 1931

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Government Publications

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

INDUSTRIAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 1—MAY 21 AND JUNE 5, 1931

WITNESS:

Dr. H. M. Tory, President of League of Nations Society in Canada.

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Black *(Halifax)*,
Bourassa,
Ferland,
Gordon,
Hackett,
Hall,
Heenan,
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MacNicol,
Macphail (Miss),
Matthews,
McGibbon,
McIntosh,
McMillan *(Huron South)*,
Morand,
Neill,
Nicholson,
Parent,
Perley (Sir George),
Reid,
St-Père,
Stanley,
Stitt *(Selkirk)*,
Turnbull,
Veniot,
White *(London)*,
Woodsworth,
Wright—35.

[Quorum 10]

WALTER HILL,
Clerk of Committee.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, May 21, 1931.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11 a.m.

Mr. Turnbull (*Chairman*), presiding.

Present: Messieurs Bell (*St. John-Albert*), Hall, Howard, Kennedy (*Winnipeg South Centre*), Macdougall, MacNicol, McIntosh, Parent, Reid, St-Père, Stanley, Turnbull, Veniot, Woodsworth, Wright, and Miss Macphail—18.

The Chairman read the Order of Reference (viz) the proposed motion of Miss Macphail.

That in the opinion of this House, for every one hundred dollars spent for war one dollar should be spent to promote peace by instituting professorships and scholarships in Leading Canadian Universities.

Discussion took place on the evidence taken and the Committee's Report to the house presented on Tuesday, May 13, 1930.

On motion of Mr. Woodsworth,

Resolved, That Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the League of Nations Society in Canada, be requested to attend the next sitting of the committee.

On motion of Mr. C. R. McIntosh,

Resolved, That the Committee do report and recommend that 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of the evidence to be taken and of papers and records to be incorporated with such evidence be printed and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

The above report was presented to the House on Thursday, May 21st, and motion for concurrence agreed to on that same date (See Votes and Proceedings of Thursday, May 21, 1931).

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER HILL,
Clerk of Committee.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, June 5, 1931.

Pursuant to adjournment, and notice, the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met this day at 11.00 a.m.

Mr. F. W. Turnbull (*Chairman*), presiding.

Members present: Messieurs Arsenault, Black (*Halifax*), Johnstone, Lacroix, MacNicol, Morand, Neill, Stanley, Stitt (*Selkirk*), Turnbull, Woodsworth, Wright and Miss Macphail.—13.

Minutes of meeting held on May 21 read and adopted.

Dr. H. M. Tory, President, League of Nations Society in Canada, called, sworn and examined.

Witness retired.

On motion of Mr. MacNicol,

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. Tory by the Committee for the informative evidence and assistance given to it on the subject matter of the Order of Reference.

The Chairman conveyed to Dr. Tory the vote of thanks of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned to the Call of the Chair.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER HILL,
Clerk of Committee.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, ROOM 368,

FRIDAY, June 5, 1931.

The Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations met at 11 o'clock a.m., the Chairman, Mr. F. W. Turnbull, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We have Dr. Tory present with us this morning in accordance with the arrangements made at the last meeting. Is is your wish that we should call Dr. Tory now to hear what he has to say? I think perhaps that would be the best course to pursue.

Dr. H. M. TORY called and sworn.

The CHAIRMAN: The subject matter of the reference, Dr. Tory, as you probably know, is: that, in the opinion of this House, for every one hundred dollars spent on war, one dollar should be spent to promote peace by instituting International Professorships and Scholarships in leading Canadian universities. That may not be the exact wording, but it is very close to it. The committee desires to hear your views with respect to the resolution, and possibly if you would give them to us directly rather than question and answer, we would get them in a more practical way.

The WITNESS: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I might be permitted to make a few remarks first, then I would be glad to endeavour to answer questions, if anyone wishes to ask them.

Last year I prepared a short statement for this committee that was printed by the King's Printer as part of the parliamentary record, which is already in the possession of the committee. There is not very much that I want to add to what is already in your possession. There are one or two points, however, upon which I thought it might be proper for me to say a few words, first with regard to scholarships. I would like to advocate the establishing of scholarships directed to the study of international relations. I think that would be a very effective way of promoting understanding in Canada of international problems. If you will permit me I would like to illustrate what I mean by giving some little information about the way our scholarship system works in the National Research Council. We found ourselves, some years ago, from the point of view of general information on the subject of research, very much in the position in which we find ourselves to-day in regard to International Relations. That is, information and understanding in the hands of a very limited number of persons. This statement applied equally to the universities and the public. Speaking broadly, no great claims were being made in a public way for the support of the research activities that the Research Council desired to support. We therefore established a system of scholarships with the double purpose 1st of promoting interest in the universities on the various subjects that we thought Canada was most deeply interested in, and the 2nd of calling the attention of the students of our universities to the kind of work that we thought should be systematically supported in Canada both from the point of view of the students who were seeking training

and the point of view of the universities who were giving the training. The effect of that scheme of scholarship upon the universities, the public and the schools generally was immediately felt. It might interest you to know that under the system of scholarship we have trained between two and three hundred, I have just forgotten the exact numbers, most of whom have obtained employment in the Government services, in the universities, and technical organizations of Canada. That is to say, they directly found their way into positions that were opening up in the country for men with the proper training. Previous to that time, we had been going abroad for our highly trained technical men and bringing them from other countries. That had a tremendously stimulating influence among the university students, the senior better class students in universities. One of the most striking influences was its effect upon the universities themselves. Immediately the idea of having substantial graduate classes became a part of university policy. Until that time we had not been paying very much attention to graduate work, and naturally the better class students had to go abroad for higher studies, and as naturally the best of them not coming back; the majority were being retained out of the country. The universities began a plan to meet the demand we were putting upon them, and our graduate classes to-day in the physical sciences and chemical sciences, rank well with the graduate classes of the world. At McGill university, Toronto university, there are facilities now for taking men to the doctor's degree of just as high an order as can be found anywhere, and to a very considerable extent it is due to the fact that those scholarships were established. It created a desire in the universities to meet that demand, immediately it was found that so many men could find employment in Canada, in the technical departments of the Government and various other technical occupations. You see how it worked as a combination to promote and develop the highest kind of work in the country.

Now, I think we have very much the same position with regard to the studies of International and Industrial Relations in Canada. Our universities have all got substantial classes on economics; they have substantial classes on international law insofar as they relate to under graduate studies. It is in the higher fields of those subjects that we are lacking to-day. The facilities for instructing our students who are seeking graduate training are lacking. Of course, we have to recognize that students will seek higher training and go to any expense to get it, if they have the determination and natural impelling curiosity, if they see opportunities for employment opening. If public opinion is favouring the development of instruction along those lines, then you will find large numbers seeking to associate themselves with that sort of instruction. Well, I have a very strong feeling that it is in the promotion of a scheme of scholarships in Canada, something for the purpose of assisting in the study of those great problems that are now industrial and international in their relationship that probably the most useful service can be done at the moment.

These ought to be scholarships for the purpose of graduate study, not under-graduate study. The materials for under-graduate study are well provided for in Canada, and I think of a type equal to any country of the world, but it is in the graduate field, the field of higher work in higher understanding where there is a great need to-day for increased facilities to get information.

Now, that carries with it, of course, not only the idea of scholarships, but carries with it the second idea that I emphasized last year, and that is the idea of the library, and the more I think about the suggestion I made last year, the more I am convinced that what is required is a central library to which the students from our universities may have access. In this respect the problem is much like that with which we had to deal in establishing our research programs. We find that while at some of the universities there were fair libraries, there was no completely organized scientific library in Canada such as is common in other great countries, and we found ourselves constantly in this position, that

we had to send to Chicago or to Harvard or other great libraries in the United States or Europe to get information on subjects of major interest to us. Our universities to-day are still borrowing books, borrowing periodicals and information from these libraries in foreign countries. It is only because the institutions in these countries have been exceedingly generous to us that we had been able to make those connections. Scientifically, we set ourselves the task of building a library that would be comprehensive of the things in which we in Canada were interested, and to make that library available to all scientific workers, lending directly to scientific men working in any of the scientific laboratories of Canada. By doing that, we make the duplication of expenses of libraries in every one of the centres of learning in Canada, especially for the more advanced scientific work, unnecessary. I believe that the purpose of all the universities could be tremendously well served by a central library of reference developed here in Ottawa, and I think that accommodation for it could very easily be found. It could not be done in a day; it requires a great deal of care and study in selection of material, it will take some years to develop it, but if we are moving in the direction we would be doing something of substantial interest to the public and our universities.

I should like also to emphasize, Mr. Chairman, if I may, the value of travelling scholarships. Now, this is a very recent development in the universities of the country, and very recent so far as the government support is concerned. In some countries the support is entirely private; in other cases it is entirely public. I can give you two illustrations in the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation and the International Research Council of the United States, have large private funds, great endowments given them for that purpose. By means of these travelling scholarships have been founded, men are sent abroad for a year or two to study after completing their studies at home. That is to say, not merely for the purpose of getting theoretical knowledge, but to get the human knowledge that is associated with travel, and with contact with the great laboratories of the world. A great many American students are now receiving such assistance. Many of our Canadian young men going to American graduate schools, getting higher degrees there, after finishing become eligible for these travelling scholarships, and quite a few Canadians have taken advantage of it. One or two men have returned to Canada. As a matter of fact, I have one of these men on my own staff to-day, who got full advantage of the American university training and travelling scholarships. These are entirely privately supported. On the other hand certain of the richer American State universities have also travelling scholarships available. The travelling scholarship system with public support is perhaps best illustrated in the Empire of Japan. For some years previous to 1928 (I have not checked their practice since that date), the Japanese government provided 300 travelling scholarships for the best of their university students, men who have taken the highest degrees in the highest classes. These scholarships take men abroad for two years and give them opportunity of studying what is going on in the scientific world outside. They have been selected on account of their being the choicest young men of the country. If any of you have been in an international gathering where Japanese are present, and participate, you may have been surprised at seeing the number of Japanese who attend those conventions. In Europe, particularly, you will find them in large numbers. They are nearly always men of a type I have mentioned, men who go abroad on those travelling scholarships, and are expected to attend those gatherings to get all the information that can be drawn from them, and bring that information and the spirit of such gatherings back to their country, when they come back.

Well, I think that something might very well be done to promote that, either by private enterprise or by public enterprise in Canada, and it would be tremendously useful to us to have a small group of men going abroad annually

and coming back and discussing with us, and bringing the flavour of the opinions of the great universities of the world into Canada. Those are the points, Mr. Chairman, that I think I would like to emphasize, in addition to the statements I made last year before the committee, and which are already in your possession.

Now, might I be permitted to just say one word, as requested about the League of Nations Society. The kind of work that is being done in that organization, and the effort that is being put forth to aid in creating an attitude of good will in the solution of international problems in Canada was placed before you last year. The society is, as you know, a voluntary enterprise. It is an enterprise that has its parallel in all the great nations that are connected with the League of Nations. Perhaps, its most conspicuous centres have been in Great Britain and on the European continent. There is a tremendous effort being put into the creation of great public sentiment in favour of a peaceful solution of international difficulties. The purpose of this organization is to parallel the political work of the League of Nations at Geneva, so that the public will be constantly informed as to what is going on thus creating what I think I called it last year, the psychology of peaceful settlements, among the nations of the world. These organizations are passing through very difficult times to-day; because they are supported almost entirely by private help, the great depression of the world has made it difficult for them to carry on. We have been passing through a period of great difficulty in our society here in Canada, and have had to curtail our activities somewhat during the year. I do not hesitate to say—that is to give as my opinion—I recognize, Mr. Chairman, that I am only giving an opinion, that the League of Nations is passing through one of the most critical stages in its history. The depression has created unrest, and that unrest finds expression in dissatisfaction with everything, and the League of Nations is coming in for its full share of criticism, some wholly unreasonable. I do not see, for example, how a statement that was recently made by a very distinguished Canadian, living in England, could be made, by anyone who had read: "The League of Nations; Ten Years of World Co-operation," recently published by Sir Eric Drummond, a work that shows the enormous significance of what has been accomplished in that period. I do not think we can measure yet its significance. The only thing that would make it appear to be insignificant would be its collapse a result of the depression in Europe. I do not think that there ever was a time when the League of Nations Societies in the world needed the backing of public opinion as they need it now and will need it during the next twelve months. There is a critical period coming upon us without doubt this coming winter. That critical period will be emphasized if the depression continues; it will be emphasized by the growth unrest; it will make more difficult the work of the disarmament conference. If I were permitted to make a plea here, it would be for the backing and support of the League of Nations Societies everywhere. There work is educational. I know there are some people who would think that these societies are unnecessary; that the political work is all that is necessary. I do not think that anybody here would take that view. Our political progress and our educational progress must go on side by side. These great voluntary organizations that are trying to promote knowledge among the peoples of the world must be maintained. If they fail, the chance of the failure of the whole peace movement is great. I think the one depends on the other.

Now, I think Mr. Chairman, I have said all that I have to say, but I would be very glad to try to answer questions that anyone may desire to ask.

Mr. STANLEY: You have given us a very splendid statement in regard to the relationship of the university to the international peace movement, also closed with a splendid reference to the League of Nations and its relationship to international peace. Now, the question naturally comes to my mind, what is Canada's

next step to promote this international peace. Would the suggestion in the reference be the first and most important step or is there anything else Canada can do as a nation and also on behalf of our parliament?

Dr. TORY: Well, perhaps that question is not as easy to answer as might appear, Dr. Stanley, but I think there are two things that might be emphasized. I believe we have to look at the immediate present, and then we must look at the long run. Now, for the immediate present, I do not think anything that we could do would have more significance than to let it be made perfectly clear to the whole world that we are behind the peace movement. I think we should let our Government and our parliament know that public opinion of Canada will be behind the peace movement. The effort that is being made to get a great petition signed, for example, to present to our Government to go to the disarmament conference, I think is a substantial way, of showing that there is a strong public sentiment in Canada behind the disarmament conference.

Mr. STANLEY: And its promotion.

Dr. TORY: The promotion of it. I would say this: that I have heard more criticism, more feeling of fear in the last six months in Canada than I have heard in any preceding year.

Mr. NEILL: Fear of what?

Dr. TORY: Fear of war coming upon us; that the League of Nations, for example, will not succeed in its mission. There is more common talk in that direction than a year ago; so I believe that anything that will for the moment demonstrate that Canada stands firmly behind the whole peace movement; that our Government have this feeling, and our people have this feeling, will be of great significance. The aim should be to build up a solid, substantial sentiment behind the peace movement. I do not think I can do better than further emphasize what I have already said about the scheme for creating a greater knowledge in this country of international affairs. Such knowledge does not come in a day; it has to be built up into the life of our people, and to do that, we must have the facilities for teaching and training, and the facilities for getting information. Let me add however, that perhaps, one of the things we might do in the very near future is to establish summer schools for the purpose of bringing interested men together. The bringing together of men in summer school in Ottawa to discuss some of those problems by leading minds of the country, would be a tremendous asset in building up public sentiment in favour of the League and its work. I do not know whether I have really answered the question or not.

Mr. STANLEY: The disturbed condition of the world to-day as compared with what it was twelve months ago or twenty-four months ago, the immediate matter of which you spoke, is of more significance at the present time.

Dr. TORY: Yes, and I do think this; it has been emphasized so much that Canada's position in the League is somewhat unique, owing to the fact that we are far removed from the centres of disturbance of war. Disturbance is not likely to be centered upon us in any way, and that has given us a rather unique position in the League's work. I have no doubt that Canada has a position far beyond what her power would pre-suppose she should have, and that is due to the fact that she is regarded as being desirous to help out the world movement as distinct from merely helping herself.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): From what you stated, Dr. Tory, this morning, is it your opinion that the League of Nations in Canada is at present facing a crisis—that is, the organization itself?

Dr. TORY: I think the organization—what I really would say is, that we are facing a crisis with regard to the League itself; that is to say, there is a world crisis moving slowly—

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): No, my question is this: with regard to the League of Nations Society in Canada—

Dr. TORY: Yes, here.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): They have not the popular support. The popular support is not really apparent at the present time?

Dr. TORY: Well, the organization, the headquarters of the organization, is facing a very exceedingly critical period.

Mr. STITT: In need of financial assistance?

Dr. TORY: Quite so, financial assistance. We really did contemplate whether we ought not to close the office this year—

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): I think that is very important to know.

Dr. TORY: We did not do it because we have made an effort to get a few friends to help us, and a few have come forward, but not in a proportion that we had hoped. We are passing through critical times. As a matter of fact we are curtailing expenses.

Mr. STANLEY: If the parliament of Canada is prepared to make some assistance for international peace, would it be more important that the amount be issued in that manner because, of the present critical time—

Dr. TORY: I feel very strongly that we are passing through a very special critical stage in the world's history, due partially to the depression. I think the immediate future is the thing upon which we should place special emphasis.

Miss MACPHAIL: If the League of Nations Society in Canada had sufficient funds this year, it would be prepared, would it not, to mobilize public opinion behind the government delegation that went to the Disarmament Conference, give what assistance they could to the mobilizing of public opinion in Canada?

Dr. TORY: Certainly. If I might mention again the question of the petition. It will cost about $2,000 to do it, and frankly, I had to say to the secretary the other day, you cannot pledge yourself to carry on that work because the money is not available. We cannot go further in what we are doing. That is the position we are in.

Mr. JOHNSTONE: Does parliament not give its financial help to the society?

Dr. TORY: We have $3,000 a year from parliament and we return $750. That is to say, we are obliged to deliver to the government literature which costs us $750, so the gift of parliament to us after the $750 is taken off, is $2,250.

Mr. MACNICOL: How much does the government pay to the League of Nations, about $200,000, does it not?

Dr. TORY: They pay $200,000 to the League of Nations at Geneva I understand.

Mr. MACNICOL: In addition?

Dr. TORY: Yes.

Mr. MORAND: Is there any feeling of war spirit in Canada?

Dr. TORY: I do not think there is any desire to go to war in Canada; I should not think so. I would be shocked to think so, but there are a great many people who do not believe that we will succeed in the League of Nations movement.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): They are getting apathetic.

Dr. TORY: Yes. I sent out a little circular which was signed by Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, and myself and others, to a number of people in Canada, prominent people, asking for financial support of the League of Nations Society. I received some letters back that would be perfectly astonishing to you, an absolute refusal because the League of Nations was considered no

good, could not stop war, and so on. You would be astonished at some of the things that are said, but I agree with you there is no feeling in Canada that anybody wants to go to war. I would be astonished if anybody said that.

Miss MACPHAIL: Well, because there is no feeling, is not that the very reason why we should actively support the idea of international good-will?

Dr. TORY: I think we have rather a unique place and we ought to maintain it. That is the way I feel about it.

Mr. MACNICOL: In reference to the establishing of scholarships which you have suggested, I do not remember just how many you intimated might possibly be sent yearly to the universities, but assuming that there would be maybe ten a year, whatever it might be, what I had in mind behind this resolution—I must confess I am a little at sea from the discussion—would be this, that Canadians would be sent over to some university in the Old Country first and there they would get some international training and might go to the university in London, or Paris, or Madrid, or elsewhere, and in that way would grow a relationship with those countries which would be beneficial. The resolution does not say anything about travelling scholarships. It may mean that. It says "International Scholarships," I suppose it would mean that.

Dr. TORY: That is not quite what I meant, Mr. MacNichol. There is, the parallel of our own national scholarship in research, and it is a perfect parallel. We made them in the first instance to our Canadian Universities. The beginnings must be done in Canada. There is no good for a man to go abroad unless good facilities could be found—

Mr. MACNICHOL: What I had in mind was that after they graduated from Canadian universities, then they would be sent elsewhere?

Dr. TORY: After they had gone to the limit in graduate work, in doing undergraduate work, these travelling scholarships would be for going abroad. I think the fundamental thing in establishing scholarships in our universities is to have facilities for the giving of instructions, and I have confidence that our universities would find the facilities for giving instructions, if we had the scholarships.

Mr. MACNICHOL: There will be a certain standard set up for a student to qualify for an international scholarship?

Dr. TORY: Yes.

Mr. MACNICHOL: Entitling that student to travel to other universities, and in that way we would foster peace.

Dr. TORY: We would, come into possession of the training and knowledge that would enable us to intelligently foster peace.

Mr. MACNICHOL: You mean from their association?

Dr. TORY: Yes. We begin the development of an understanding of international affairs in our own country. We speak of international work; we get an outlook on international affairs, a new outlook. But of course the contact of those men with graduates and leaders of the other nations of the world, would be of great value.

Mr. MACNICHOL: If this resolution had not mentioned the words "war and peace" but confined itself to international scholarships, I could then grasp the significance of it. But I cannot follow it with the explanation you are giving, along with the word "war". Nobody wants war, yet the very fact that the resolution mentioned the word "war" confuses me. People are trying to get away from these things.

Miss MACPHAIL: As I said, Mr. Chairman, in my speeches last year and this year, I made it quite clear to anyone who read my speeches or heard them, that I meant just exactly what Dr. Tory is saying. I believe that the contact

of graduate students from the different countries and from the different centres, will in a true sense, help towards international accord and good will; because they will find that after all we are the same sort of people even though we live in different countries and our skin may not be the same colour. It is possibly unfortunate that the words "war and peace" appear, but my idea is not that students should be taught peace, but that they should get a knowledge of international relations as they are to-day, and it was my belief that out of that would come a desire for peaceful relations all over the world.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): Nearly all the universities at the present time in the curriculum, for instance, with regard to the study of international law in law schools, and with regard to international relations in the schools of political economy, have these subjects as part of their curriculum.

Miss MACPHAIL: Yes.

Mr. STITT: There is a growing emphasis placed upon international affairs, but the way it strikes me is this: What we really want to develop and emphasize is an interest in this movement for world peace, and it is rather dying out in Canada by the failure of Canadains to support the League of Nations Society, and I do not think we are going to get anywhere as a nation by sending a few undergraduates over to European universities to learn something about international law. There is plenty of literature which I can get for nothing at the present time, and which I can read. I think what we really ought to emphasize is the development of the peace movement in Canada. We have to get public opinion behind us.

Miss MACPHAIL: I believe that too.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): I think the most important thing in the world this morning is the movement behind the League of Nations Society in Canada, the movement for peace.

The CHAIRMAN: How many of those scholarships, Dr. Tory, would you suggest for the Dominion? An international scholarship in each large Canadian university?

Mr. NEILL: What is the number?

Dr. TORY: I think the scholarship ought to be a graduate scholarship to start with. I quite agree that undergraduate work is being very well provided for in all classes, political science and so on. That is the foundation work is being laid. I think it should be graduate scholarships, and I think that a very small number would be all that would be necessary to start with, with the right of growth as students develop. The number of men who would be ready and who would want to take a scholarship, would be small at first. The universities would take some little time before they could handle large bodies of men, so that it could be done in a very small way, a half a dozen would be ample to start with, and then let it grow naturally after that.

Mr. MORAND: What would be the price of a scholarship?

Dr. TORY: We have three classes of scholarship in the research department. We have what we call a bursary, for the man who has just graduated, that is $750; we have a studentship for the next grade, a thousand dollars, and then a fellowship for the final grade, $1,200. Now, the proportion runs something like this. If 40 are granted for the first grade, not more than 20 will desire to go on to the second, and of the 20, perhaps 7 or 8 will still want to continue to the end of the third year. In other words, the process of selection goes on and only the right type of men go on for the final scholarship. Twelve hundred dollars is a good scholarship. That amount will actually carry a man through our universities, if I put it that way, but a man going on a travelling scholarship, must get more than that. The Japanese travelling fellowships are about $2,000. I think if a man is going to Europe to get the best out of his

studies, to an American or a European university, or a British university, that the scholarship should be $2,500. I would say that was ample, but not less than $2,000 if we are to get the best results. Let me emphasize that only the men who have gone to the top and shown the highest quality should get these travelling scholarships.

Mr. MacNicol: I think we are all in accord with the wisdom of peace and of its benefit to the country. I was just wondering if we could accomplish Miss Macphail's objective by striking out everything before "that in the opinion of this house, for every $100 spent for war, $1 should be spent to promote peace," and substitute, "that in the opinion of this house, some such sum should be spent to promote peace in the study of international relationship, and by instituting international scholarships," without the word "war" to conform with the suggestion as somewhat outlined by yourself. I think I have the conception of what is in Miss Macphail's mind. I am sure the whole committee are unanimous as far as peace is concerned.

Mr. Stanley: Your idea is to remove the implication that Canada is spending money for the purposes of war.

Mr. MacNicol: Absolutely.

Mr. Morand: How many universities have we now that have a course that could take a man who would be ready for his scholarship on international study?

Dr. Tory: Of course, you recognize you are asking me a delicate question.

Mr. Morand: Yes, I suppose so.

Dr. Tory: Many have courses. The universities that are prepared at the moment to take men to a doctor's degree. That is, the foundation work in international law is exceedingly limited.

Mr. Stanley: Which?

Dr. Tory: Limited. We have 29 universities in Canada and it is a difficult thing the establishing of chairs. The number of universities that are really doing advanced work is small. One or two I would say, without mentioning names, could be looked upon to plan and carry this work forward.

The Chairman: Post graduate work?

Dr. Tory: Yes. On an average, all universities can do undergraduate work quite well. I think I can safely say, from my large experience with university life, that our undergraduate courses in Canada in our universities are excellent. I consider that they are the equal of any anywhere. It is in graduate work we need to stimulate higher studies.

Mr. Morand: What I had in mind was this, if we were considering the establishing of a European student body say of five or six, how many universities would have students who could compete for the rights?

Dr. Tory: At the moment it is possible there would be no students to compete to go abroad.

Mr. Morand: None at all?

Dr. Tory: In the sense in which we are speaking of a travelling scholarship, they would be very very limited, that is all I can say. I do not like to say there are none, but they are very very limited. But the universities would properly take up the work of the graduate fellowship and prepare them for foreign study and experience. In the junior teaching staffs of the universities however, I am sure there would be found men who are already ready to go abroad, already fit for training. They would be part of the teaching staff, and the student body. I would not like to say there would be no students ready for the travelling scholarship.

The CHAIRMAN: As I understand you, Dr. Tory, your idea would be to establish what we might call post graduate courses in one of the universities, and the university itself would give them encouragement.

Dr. TORY: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Post graduate courses would be established in one or two universities in Canada.

Dr. TORY: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: After these people had completed their scholarship course in Canada, then there would be competitive travelling scholarships among those who had taken the course?

Dr. TORY: Quite so.

Mr. WRIGHT: In this post graduate course, what would the curriculum consist of?

Dr. TORY: It would be a complicated curriculum. There would be men who have taken classes in undergraduate courses in political science, economics, international law. It would be a broad system of reading, and understanding and writing. You would have to produce new work, at least a new analyses of work already done. The curriculum would have to be taken very broadly.

Mr. MORAND: There are schools of that kind in Europe from which the curriculum could be taken?

Dr. TORY: Oh, yes, there is no problem in getting the curriculum for such—

Mr. MACNICOL: There is one in Paris, is there not?

Dr. TORY: Yes.

Mr. NEILL: I would like to ask Dr. Tory if he will be kind enough to tell me, for I am ignorant, just what an international professorship is, how he functions, and under whose employ he is going to operate. I have heard of men getting international degrees or post graduate courses in universities abroad, but when he came back he was still a Canadian doctor, or a Canadian lawyer or whatever he might be. This man is going to be an international professor. Where is he going to function?

Dr. TORY: I think that is really a question of interpreting terms. What is really meant is that they shall be the teachers of international affairs in one of our universities. He will be a Canadian, but he will be instructing in international affairs.

Mr. NEILL: Why not an international professorship?

Dr. TORY: I do not think that such a thing exists as an international professorship in the sense in which you apply it, but there is in a broad sense.

Mr. NEILL: International professorship.

Miss MACPHAIL: In the opinion of this house, for every $100 spent on war, $1 should be spent to promote peace by instituting international professorships in scholarships in leading Canadian universities. My interpretation on that is that given by Dr. Tory.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): A professor in international affairs?

Dr. TORY: Yes, that is really what it means.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): If we started to establish chairs of international affairs in universities, we have to establish one in each province.

Miss MACPHAIL: I think if we eliminated the thought of that just now, if we could get a scholarship for graduate students, we would be very well off.

Mr. STITT (*Selkirk*): There is a thought which occurred to me during the discussion, I do not know what it is worth, but it strikes me that if we gave a certain amount of money to support the work of the League of Nations Society

and maybe established two or three scholarships in the form of observers at the League of Nations, which could be competed for under the Civil Service Commission, we could perhaps accomplish something and start men on the way to become schooled in international affairs. I do not know what you men think of my suggestion.

Miss MACPHAIL: It is better than nothing. I would rather confine men to the universities. I can see the value of sending students as observers.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions you wish to ask Dr. Tory before he goes?

Mr. MACNICHOL: I would move a vote of thanks to Dr. Tory for coming here this morning, complimenting him for his very valuable information, and I think we can report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. MORAND: If we were to vote a sum of money for scholarships or professorships, have we the machinery for establishing the type of scholarships and professors for teaching?

Dr. TORY: I was going to make one remark about that. I think if you establish a number of scholarships, it would be necessary to call together a committee of appointment as distinct from the universities themselves. That is to say, if you had five or twenty universities to divide it among, I think you would need as in the Research Council a group that would be selected for the purpose of making the appointments. It would not be difficult to find a suitable committee, and it would not be difficult to satisfy the universities in making the selection. The selection of students should be made by a competent committee appointed for the purposes. The National Research Council has a committee of selection for its scholarship five from its own body to make a selection, which represents Canada as a whole.

The committee adjourned to reconvene at the call of the chair.

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